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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Uwe Skultety-Betz

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EXAMINER

IGYARTO, CAROLYN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2884

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DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/587,384	SKULTETY-BETZ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	CAROLYN IGYARTO	2884	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2011.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-33 and 35-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 26-33 and 37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-25, 35 and 36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 July 2006 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 28 April 2011 has been entered.

### ***Response to Amendment***

2. The amendment filed on 28 April 2011 was accepted and entered. Accordingly, claims 17 and 36 have been amended. Claims 1-16 and 34 previously have been cancelled. No claims have been newly added. Thus, claims 17-33 and 35-37 are currently pending in this application. Claims 26-33 and 37 have been withdrawn.

3. In view of the amendment, received 28 April 2011, the previous rejections under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, of claim 36 have been withdrawn.

4. In view of the amendment, received 28 April 2011, the previous rejection under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, has been withdrawn.

***Response to Arguments***

5. The Examiner Acknowledges Applicants are prepared to file a Terminal Disclaimer upon the withdrawal of all other rejections and an indication that the present application is otherwise in condition for allowance.
6. Applicant's arguments filed 28 April 2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
7. Applicant argues that the official notice was not presented in office action dated April 26, 2010. However, the same known in the art statement (official notice) was presented in paragraph 35 of the office action mailed 4/26/2010. Applicant has not adequately traversed the official notice regarding optimization of one sensor based on information from another sensor. Adequate traversal of such findings includes stating why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well-known in the art.
8. In regards to the drawing objections, Applicant has misinterpreted 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings "must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims".

9. In regards to the enablement requirement under 35 USC 112, in order to make a rejection, the examiner has the initial burden to establish a reasonable basis to question the enablement provided for the claimed invention (2164.04). The minimal requirement is for the examiner to give reasons for the uncertainty of the enablement. While the analysis and conclusion of a lack of enablement are based on the factors discussed in MPEP § 2164.01(a) and the evidence as a whole, it is not necessary to discuss each factor in the written enablement rejection. The language should focus on those factors, reasons, and evidence that lead the examiner to conclude that the specification fails to teach how to make and use the claimed invention without undue experimentation, or that the scope of any enablement provided to one skilled in the art is not commensurate with the scope of protection sought by the claims. In the instant application the disclosure does not seem to provide adequate direction or guidance for one of ordinary skill to fill in the gaps that have not been explicitly disclosed.

10. Applicant argues that Szu, Campana, or Steinthal do not teach “that the at least one photometric sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the at least one further sensor, wherein the information on which optimization is based includes an identification of a material of the at least one object.” However, it is unclear how the claimed optimization structurally distinguishes the claims from the references. While features of an apparatus may be recited either structurally or functionally, claims directed to an apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. MPEP 2114.

### ***Drawings***

11. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, a circuit that activates a predefined search routine must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

12. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

13. Claims 17-25 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would not have been enabled to make and/or use the invention because it has not been adequately disclosed how to optimize one photometric sensor based on the identification of a material of the at least one object obtained from the at least one further sensor.

14. Claims 17-25 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. There is support in the original disclosure for optimizing a first signal to the specific measurement situation based on the measurement results of a second sensor, which can be the indication of a specific material. However, “the information on which the optimization is based includes an

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identification of a material of the at least one object”, which is “enclosed in a medium” does not appear to be originally disclosed.

15. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would not have been enabled to make and/or use the invention, because how to determine whether or not the signals are “unequivocal” has not been discussed.

16. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

17. Claims 17-25 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

18. It is unclear how the structures of the claims invention are further limited by the functional recitations provided in the claims. If Applicant is intending to further limit the structure of the claimed invention; then the Examiner recommends amending the claims to clearly recite such further limitations. Language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure



does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation (see MPEP 2106(II)(c)). While features of an apparatus may be recited either structurally or functionally, claims directed to an apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function (see MPEP 2114).

19. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear what would represent an “unequivocal signal”, because what constitutes an “unequivocal signal” has not been described.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

20. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

21. Claims 17-19 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Szu (US Patent 5,952,957).

22. With respect to **claim 17**, Szu discloses a handheld measuring device for localizing at least one object enclosed in a medium, comprising:

at least one photometric sensor that obtains a first measurement signal of the at least one object to be examined, wherein by evaluation of the measurement signal, information about the at least one object enclosed in the medium is obtained (claim 9, Column 10, lines 54-59); and at least one further sensor for generating at least one further second measurement signal for obtaining information about the object enclosed in the medium (claim 9, column 10, lines 57-59), wherein the at least one photometric sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the at least one further sensor (col. 2, lines 43-50).

23. Regarding **claim 18**, Szu discloses that the at least one photometric sensor includes an infrared sensor (See claim 9, column 10, lines 54-56).

24. Regarding **claim 19**, Szu discloses that the at least one further sensor includes a radar sensor (See claim 9, column 10, lines 57-59).

25. With respect to **claim 35**, Szu teaches a circuit (101) that activates a predefined search routine (col. 1, lines 65-67; col. 2, lines 47-50).

26. Claims 17-19, 21, 24-25, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Campana (US Pre Grant Publication 2003/0193429).

27. Regarding **claim 17**, Campana discloses a handheld measuring device for localizing at least one object enclosed in a medium, comprising:

at least one photometric sensor that obtains a first measurement signal of an object to be examined, wherein by evaluation of the measurement signal, information about an object enclosed in the medium is obtained (see figure 7A, element 140 and see figure 5, discloses discovering an object element 40), ; and

at least one further sensor for generating at least one further second measurement signal for obtaining information about the object enclosed in the medium (See figure 7A, elements 70= Ground Penetrating Radar detector OR element 80= Electromagnetic Inductive detector, in addition to the IR detector, element 140), wherein the at least one photometric sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the at least one further sensor ([0042]; [0043]).

28. Regarding **claim 18**, Campana discloses that the at least one photometric sensor includes an infrared sensor (see figure 7A, element 140 = IR sensor).

29. Regarding **claim 19**, Campana discloses that the at least one further sensor includes a radar sensor (element 70= GPR sensor = radar sensor).

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30. Regarding **claim 21**, Campana discloses that the at least one further sensor includes an inductive sensor (Figure 7a, element 80 = Electromagnetic Inductive detector).

31. Regarding **claim 24**, Campana discloses that the at least two of the sensors are integrated into a common housing of the measuring device (see figure 6, element 30 = housing for all detector elements).

32. Regarding **claim 25**, Campana discloses that at least two of the sensors are disposed on a common circuit board (see figure 7A, all detectors share the common substrate).

33. With respect to **claim 35**, Campana teaches a circuit that activates a predefined search routine ([0002]; [0013]).

34. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Campana (US Pre Grant Publication 2003/0193429), with illustration of inherency provided by Foessel et al. ("Radar Sensor for an Autonomous Antarctic Explorer").

35. Regarding **claim 20**, Campana does not disclose the specifics of the GPR. However, GPR detection systems inherently require a broadband sensor of a pulsed

radar. (See Foessel et al, ("Radar Sensor for an Autonomous Antarctic Explorer"). This is merely cited to illustrate that this limitation is inherent to GPR).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

36. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

37. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

38. Claims 17-18, 21-25, and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Steinthal (US Patent 7034677 B2).

39. Regarding **claim 17**, Steinthal discloses a handheld measuring device (see figure 3A, element 15 = plurality of sensors) for localizing at least one object enclosed in a medium, comprising:

at least one photometric sensor that obtains a first measurement signal of an object to be examined, wherein by evaluation of the measurement signal, information about an object enclosed in the medium is obtained (column 21, lines 41-52, discloses detection of IR radiation); and

at least one further sensor for generating at least one further second measurement signal for obtaining information about the object enclosed in the medium (Column 21, lines 58-61 discloses detection of capacitance, inductance), wherein the at least one photometric sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the at least one further sensors (col. 9, lines 50-55; col. 10, lines 19-24 and 40-45).

40. In the alternative, if it is held that Steinthal does not explicitly teach one sensor being optimized on the basis of information obtained from another sensor; then, it is known in the art to optimize one sensor based on information from another sensor in order to increase accuracy. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to try having a sensor, as taught by Steinthal, be optimized on the basis of information obtained from another sensor, for the benefit of increasing accuracy and as a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his/her technical grasp. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant

either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

41. Regarding **claim 18**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one photometric sensor includes an infrared sensor (See column 21, lines 48-52).

42. Regarding **claim 21**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one further sensor includes an inductive sensor (column 21, lines 58-61).

43. Regarding **claim 22**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one further sensor includes a capacitive sensor (column 21, lines 58-61).

44. Regarding **claim 23**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one further capacitive sensor includes a high-frequency capacitive sensor that, by measuring an impedance of its electrodes, obtains information about objects enclosed in the medium (Column 21, lines 58-61).

45. Regarding **claim 24**, Steinthal discloses that at least two of the sensors are integrated into a common housing of the measuring device (See figure 3a, sensors are placed in housing element 10).

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46. Regarding **claim 25**, Steinthal discloses that the at least two of the sensors are disposed on a common circuit board (see figure 5, all sensors are placed on the same PCB).

47. With respect to **claim 35**, Steinthal teaches a circuit (20; 120) that activates a predefined search routine (Abstract; col. 2, lines 49-54; col. 9, lines 55-65; Figs. 1a-b).

48. With respect to **claim 36**, Steinthal teaches wherein the measuring device is adapted to:

generate a measurement signal by at least one photometric sensor (column 21,

lines 41-52, discloses detection of IR radiation);

evaluate the measurement signal to obtain information about an object enclosed in the medium (20; Abstract);

evaluate at least one further measurement signal to obtain information about the

object enclosed in the medium (20; Abstract), wherein the at least one

further measurement signal is optimized on the basis of information

obtained from the other measurement signal (col. 9, lines 50-55; col. 10,

lines 19-24 and 40-45); and

process only signals having an unequivocal signal (20; 120).

49. In the alternative, if it is held that the processor, as taught by Steinthal, is not capable of processing only signals having an unequivocal signal; then, it is known in the art to adapt a processor or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass



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selected features, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the processor, as taught by Steinthal, or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, as known in the art, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

50. In the alternative, if it is held that Steinthal does not explicitly teach one sensor signal being optimized on the basis of information obtained from another sensor; then, it is known in the art to optimize one sensor signal based on information from another sensor in order to increase accuracy. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to try having the sensor signal, as taught by Steinthal, be optimized on the basis of information obtained from another sensor, for the benefit of increasing accuracy and as a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his/her technical grasp.

51. **Claim 36** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Szu (US Patent 5,952,957).

Szu teaches wherein the measuring device is adapted to:

generate a measurement signal by at least one photometric sensor (103);

evaluate the measurement signal to obtain information about an object enclosed in the medium (101; Abstract);

evaluate at least one further measurement signal to obtain information about the object enclosed in the medium (101; Abstract), wherein the at least one further measurement signal is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other measurement signal (col. 2, lines 43-50); and process only signals having an unequivocal signal (101).

52. In the alternative, if it is held that the processor, as taught by Szu, is not capable of processing only signals having an unequivocal signal; then, it is known in the art to adapt a processor or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the processor, as taught by Szu, or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, as known in the art, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

53. **Claim 36** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Campana (US Pre Grant Publication 2003/0193429).

Campana teaches wherein the measuring device is adapted to:  
generate a measurement signal by at least one photometric sensor (140);  
evaluate the measurement signal to obtain information about an object enclosed  
in the medium (130; Abstract; [0045]);  
evaluate at least one further measurement signal to obtain information about the  
object enclosed in the medium (130; Abstract; [0045]), wherein the at least  
one further measurement signal is optimized on the basis of information  
obtained from the other measurement signal ([0042]; [0043]);  
process only signals having an unequivocal signal ([0045]).

54. In the alternative, if it is held that the processor, as taught by Campana, is not capable of processing only signals having an unequivocal signal; then, it is known in the art to adapt a processor or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the processor, as taught by Campana, or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, as known in the art, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

### ***Double Patenting***

55. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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56. Claims 17-20 and 24-25 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 of copending Application No. 10/589401.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because while the copending application does not disclose wherein at least one sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors, it is known in the art to optimize one sensor based on information from another sensor in order to increase accuracy.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CAROLYN IGYARTO whose telephone number is (571)270-1286. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 7:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. E.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dave Porta can be reached on (571) 272-2444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David P. Porta/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 2884

CI